



Optical Laser time transfer and high repetition rate monostatic SLR

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Increase Repetition Rate

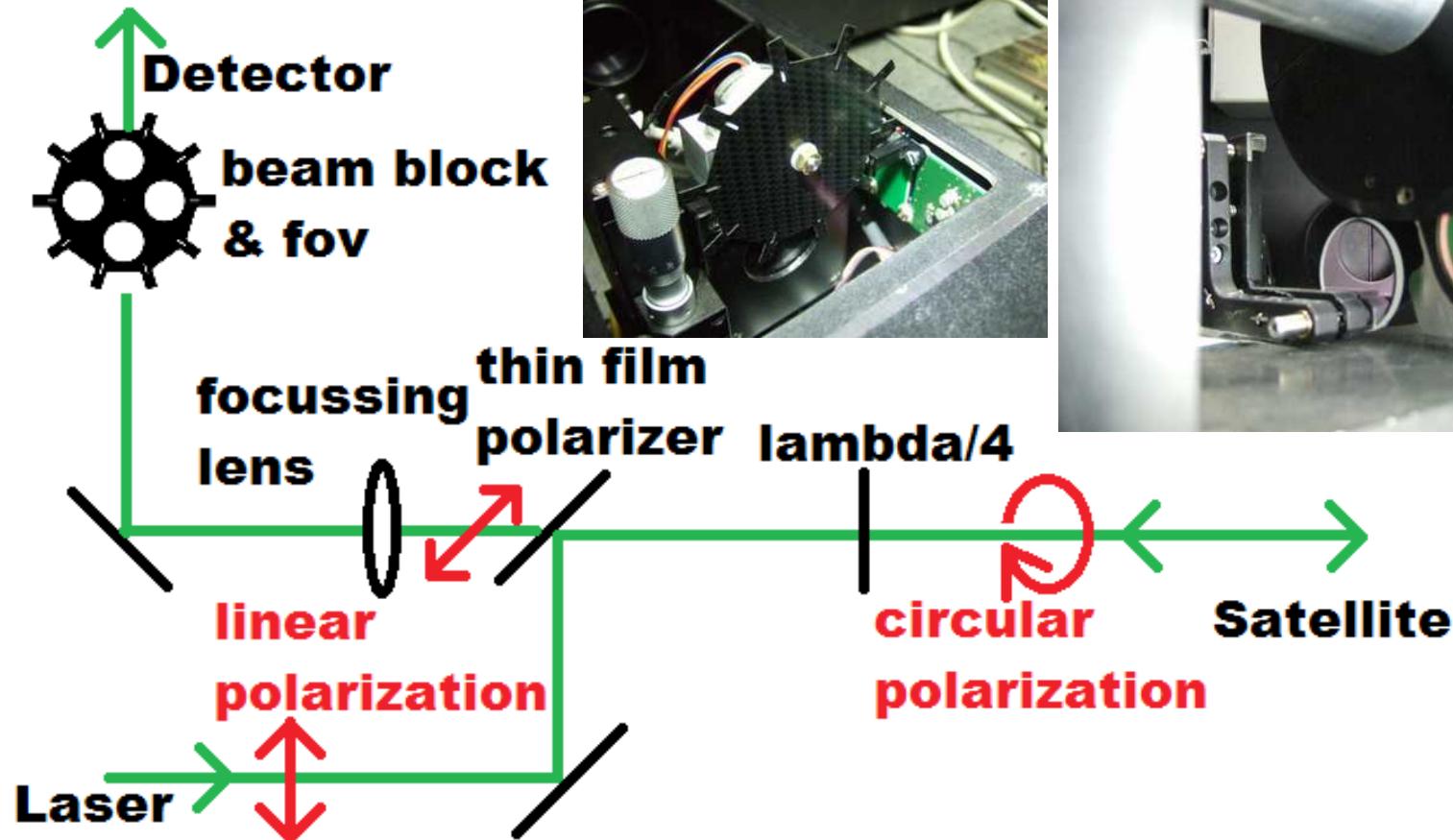
- Return Rate > 0.01 to allow daytime automatic SLR
- Precision $< 1 \text{ mm}$ for all ILRS targets, but
reduce systematics → going optical?

NIR ranging (already shown @ 2013 ILRS WS)

- Eye-Safe in combination with telescope aperture
- Improved link efficiency

Time Transfer capability

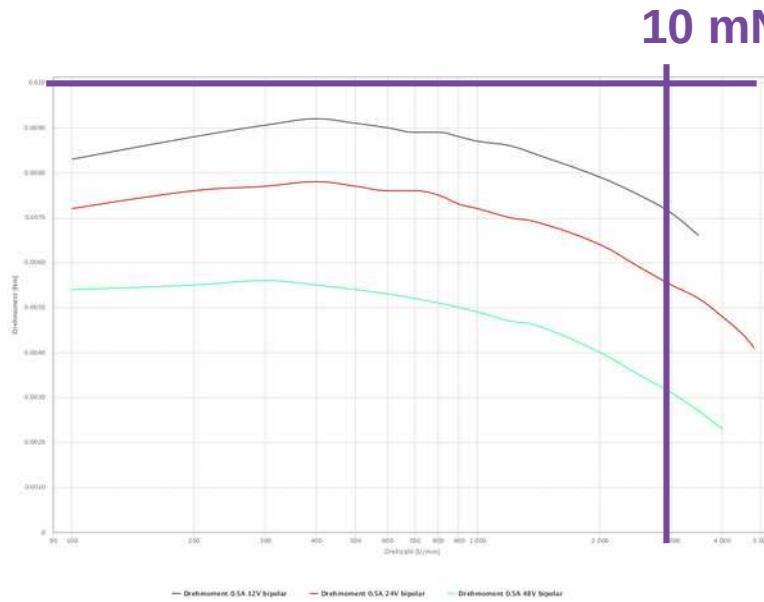
- Laser Fire synchronization to local Timescale
- Improved system stability by new Start &
Event-Timer electronics (CTU Prague)



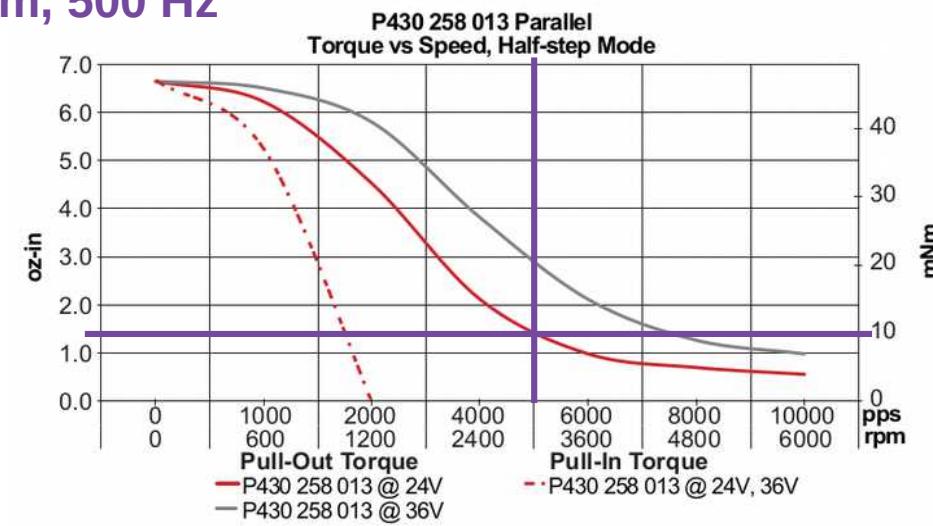
Signal is forced to be circular polarized!



T/R switch - stepper motor -

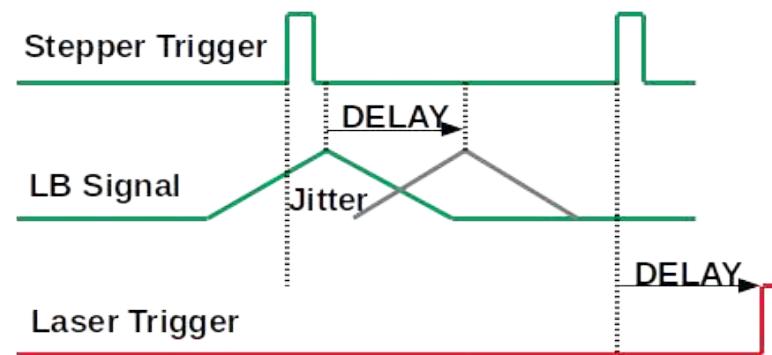
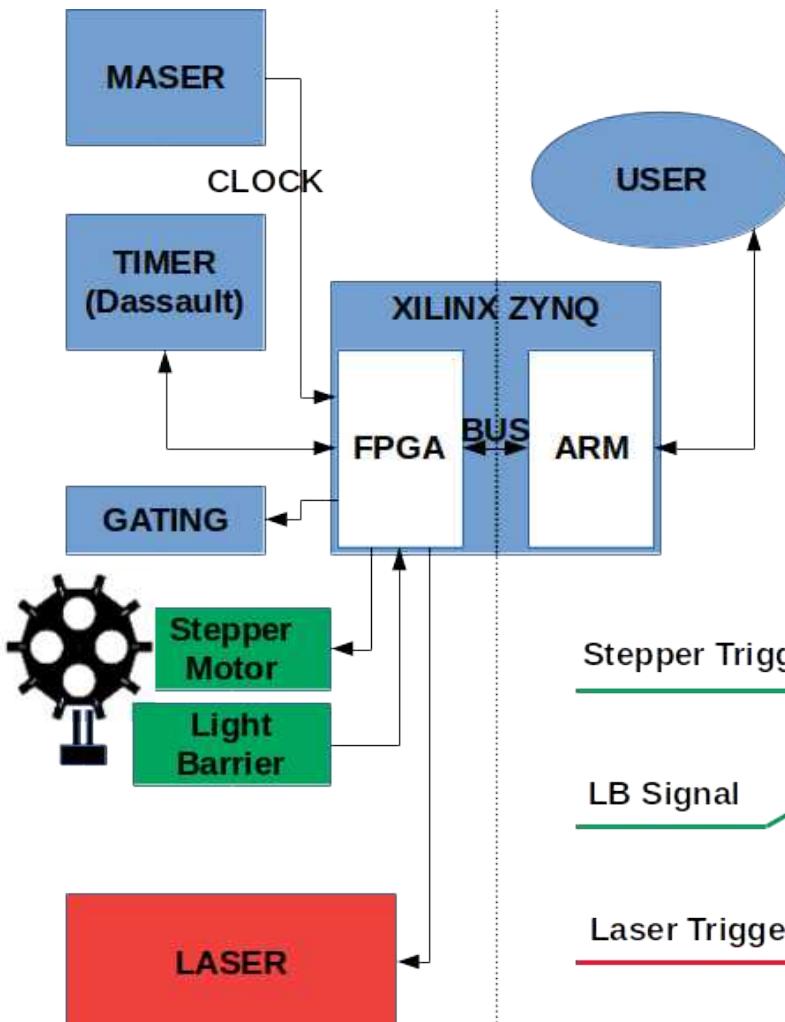


now

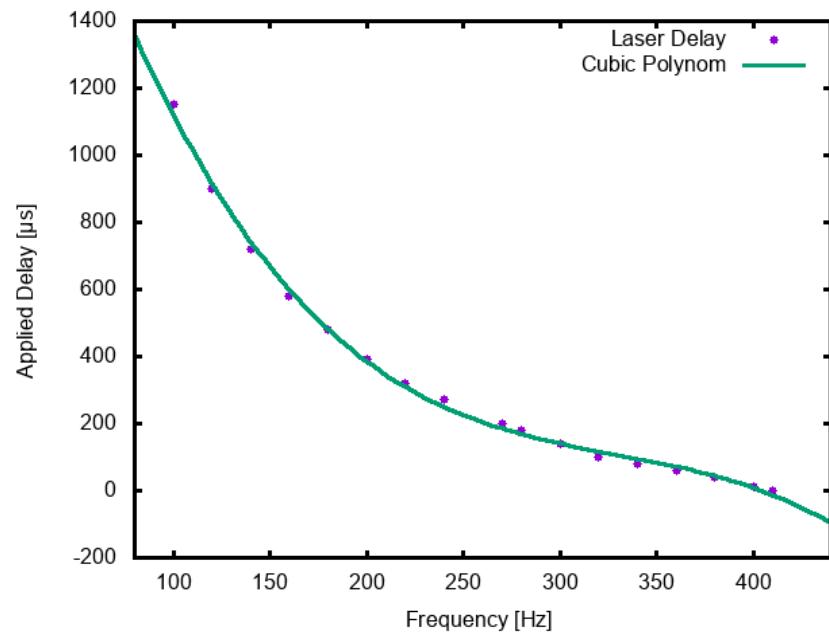
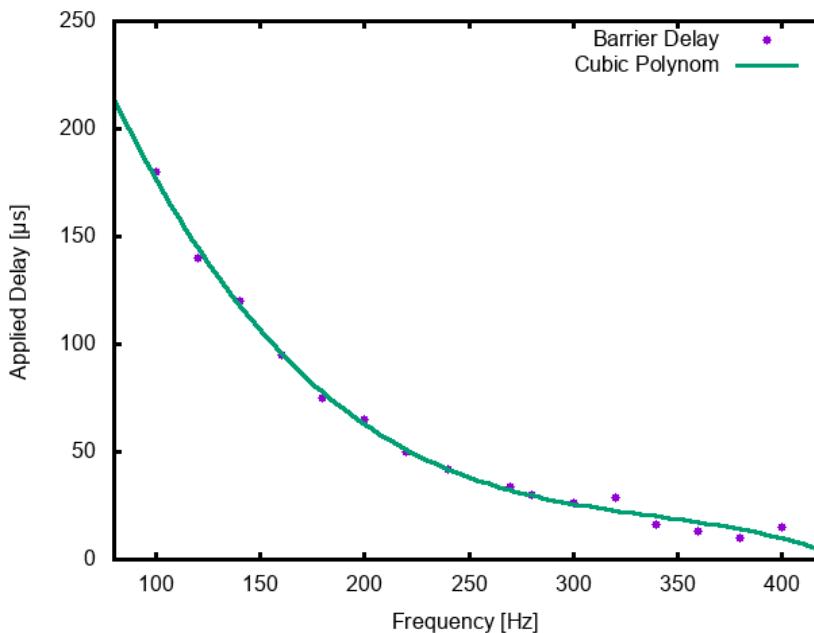


future

T/R switch - electronics & timing -

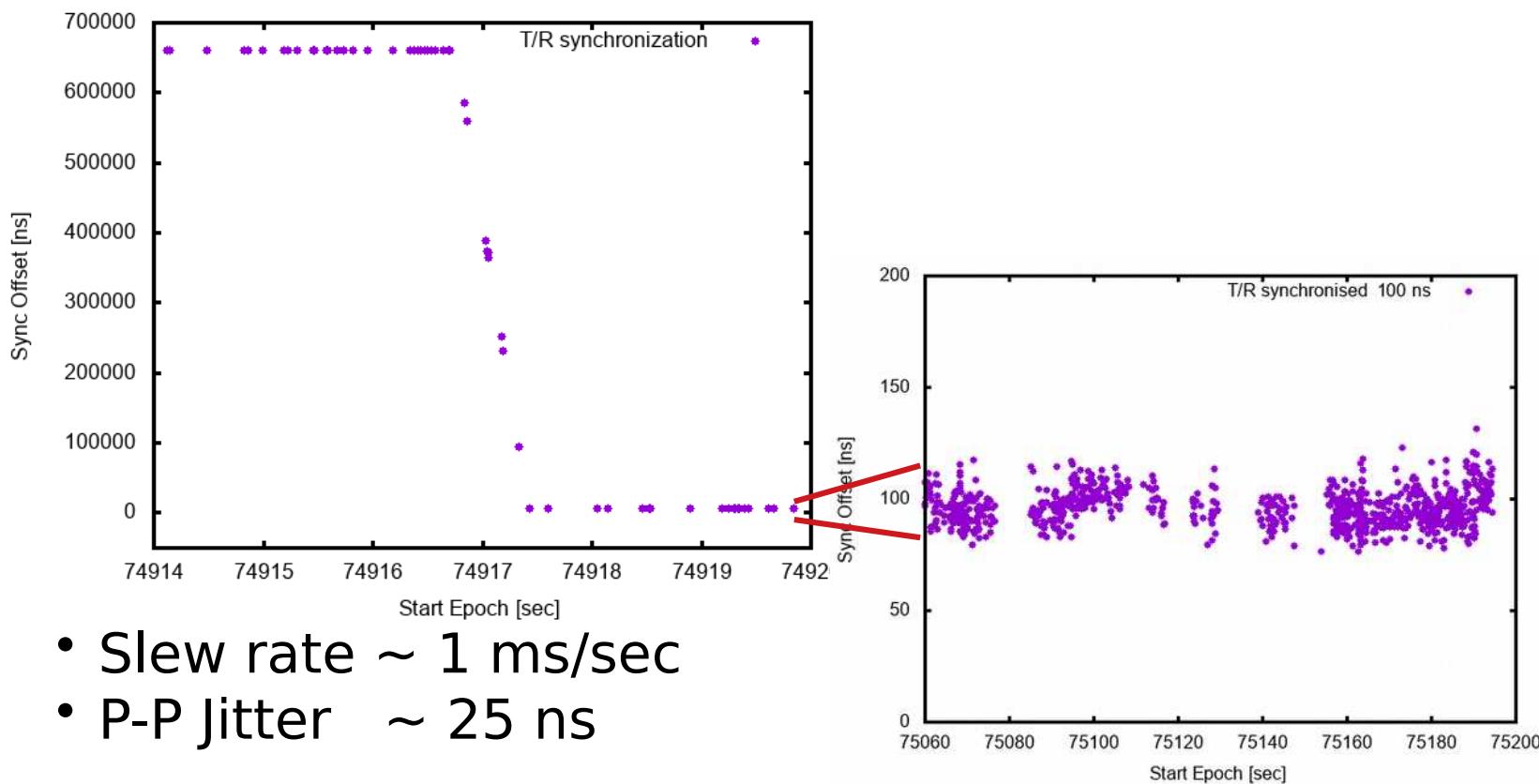


- Light Barrier & Laser Delay frequency dependent
- Collision avoidance requires frequency shift
→ adjusted using cubic fit



- Further Requirement: Passive Mode-Locked Oscillator
lasing continuously → AOM implemented

Synchronization of Laser Fire Times to external Time-Base via phase shift of stepper trigger frequency





Max. Laser pulse energy: 1.2 mJ (used: ~0,7 mJ)

Repetition Rate: 400 Hz

Ranging Wavelength: 1064 nm

Telescope aperture: 0.75 m (transmit & receive)

Data clipping:

2.0 for internal calibration (spurious tail)

2.2 for external reference calibration (Gaussian)

2.2 for satellites

Data rejection:

> 2.5 mm precision

< 10 FR points per NP

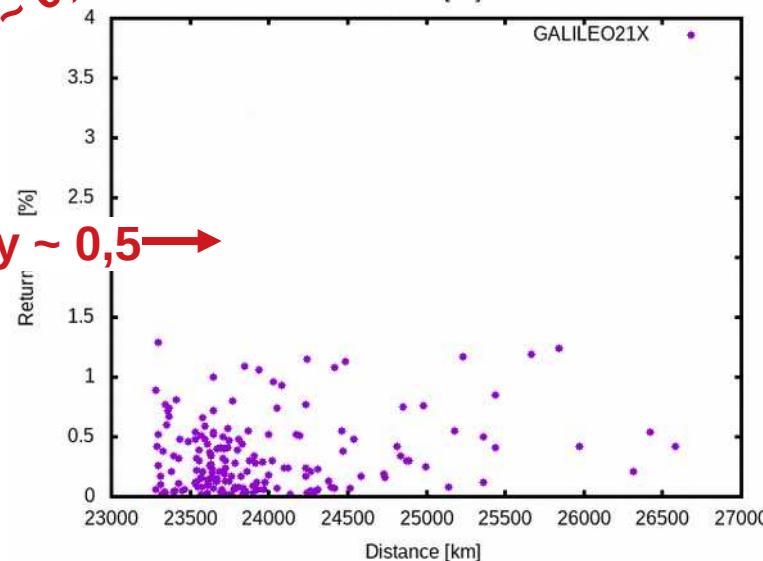
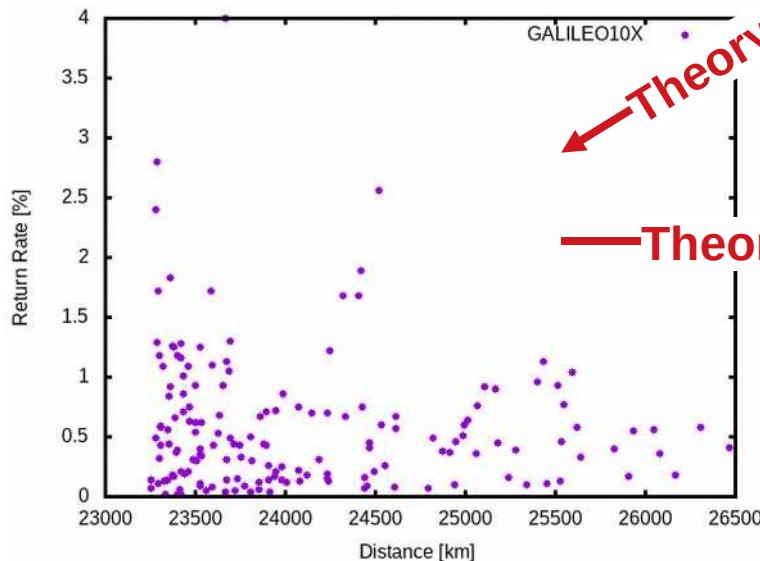
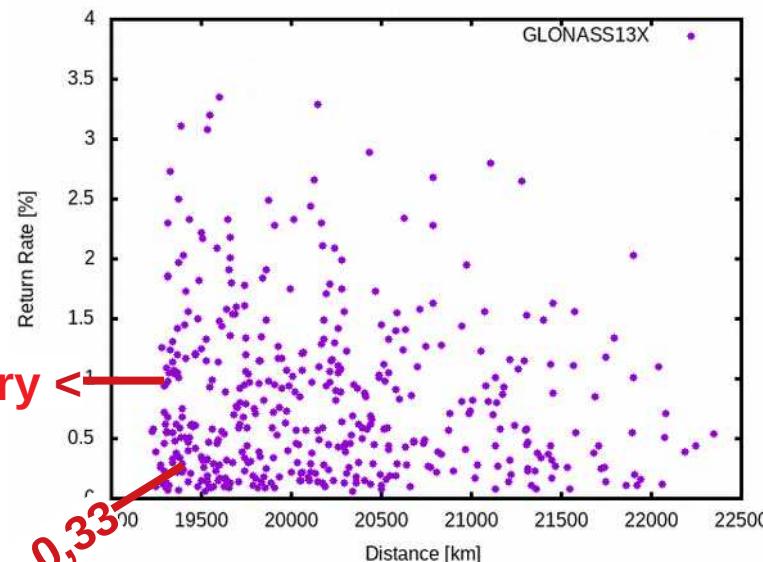
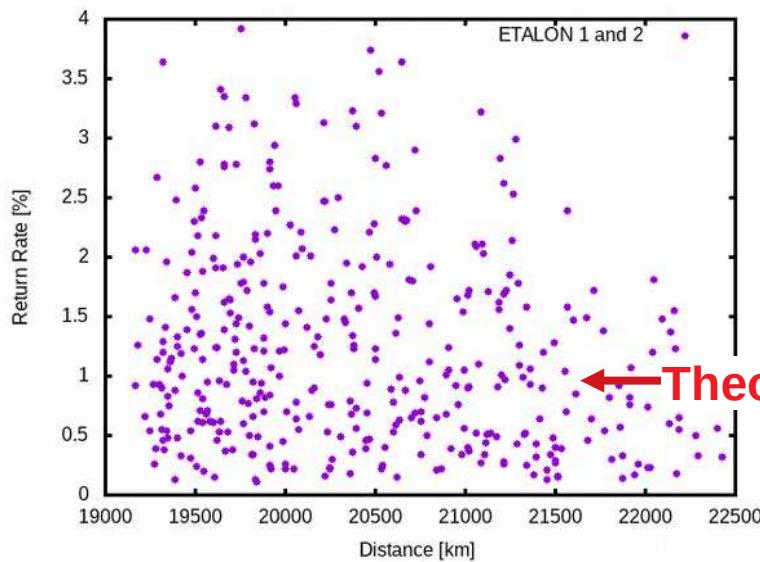
> 10% Return Rate

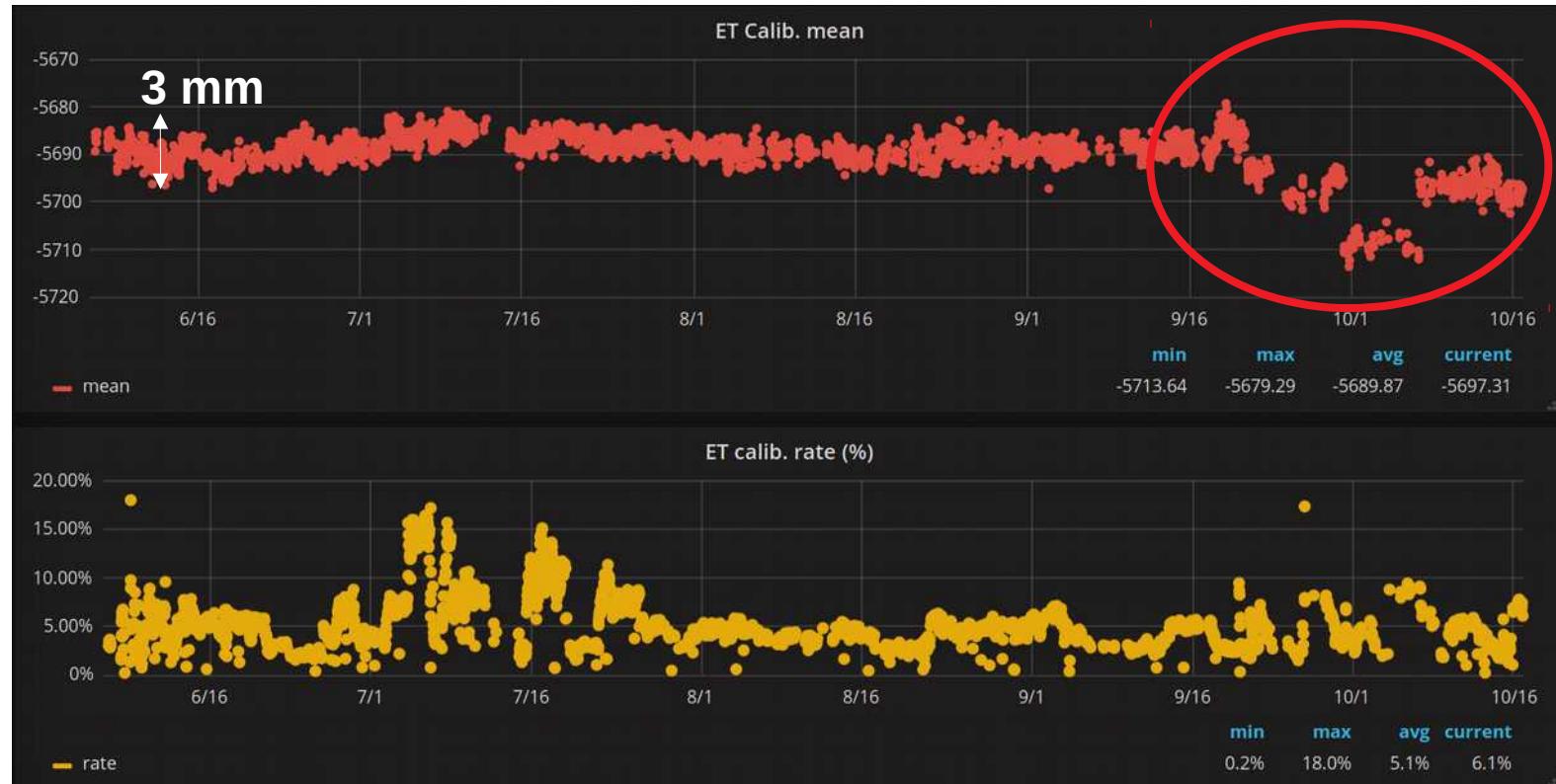
- Measure laser pulse energy of brightest spot of beam profile @ telescope output:
532 nm → $1.5\text{e-}8 \text{ J/cm}^2$
1064 nm → $0.5\text{e-}7 \text{ J/cm}^2$
- Max. ANSI Z136.1 (2014):
532 nm → $1\text{e-}7 \text{ J/cm}^2$
1064 nm → $2\text{e-}6 \text{ J/cm}^2$
- Max. IEC 60825-1 (2014):
532 nm → $1.9\text{e-}9 \text{ J/cm}^2$
1064 nm → $2.5\text{e-}8 \text{ J/cm}^2$
- Factor 2 only!
NO MPE! - CLASS 1: Staring 10 sec with laser beam



into the

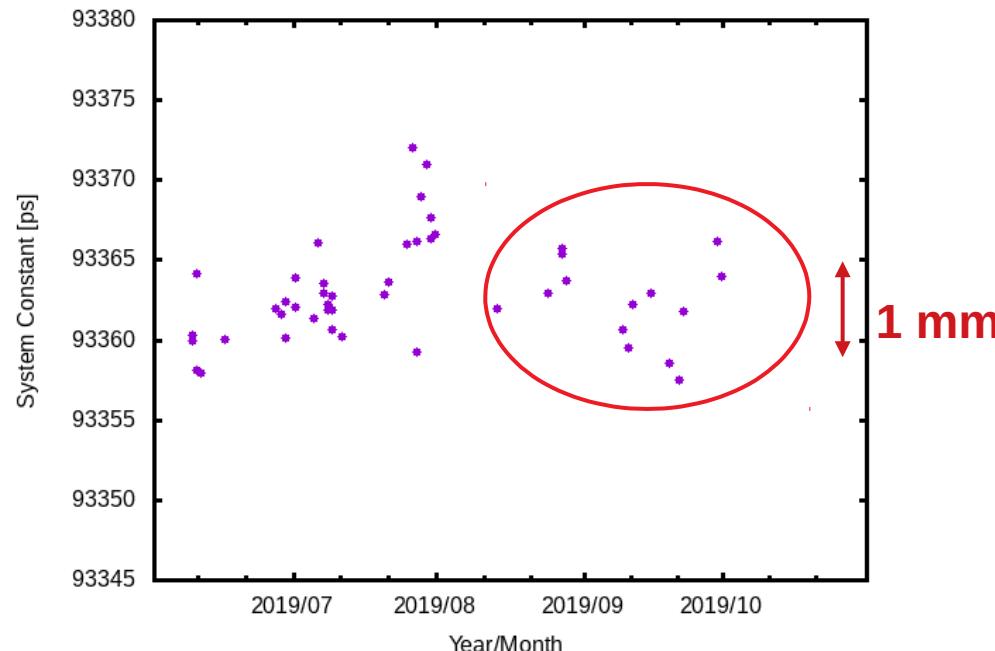
High Rep-Rate Ranging - heo performance -



Calibration
- absolute delay stabilization -

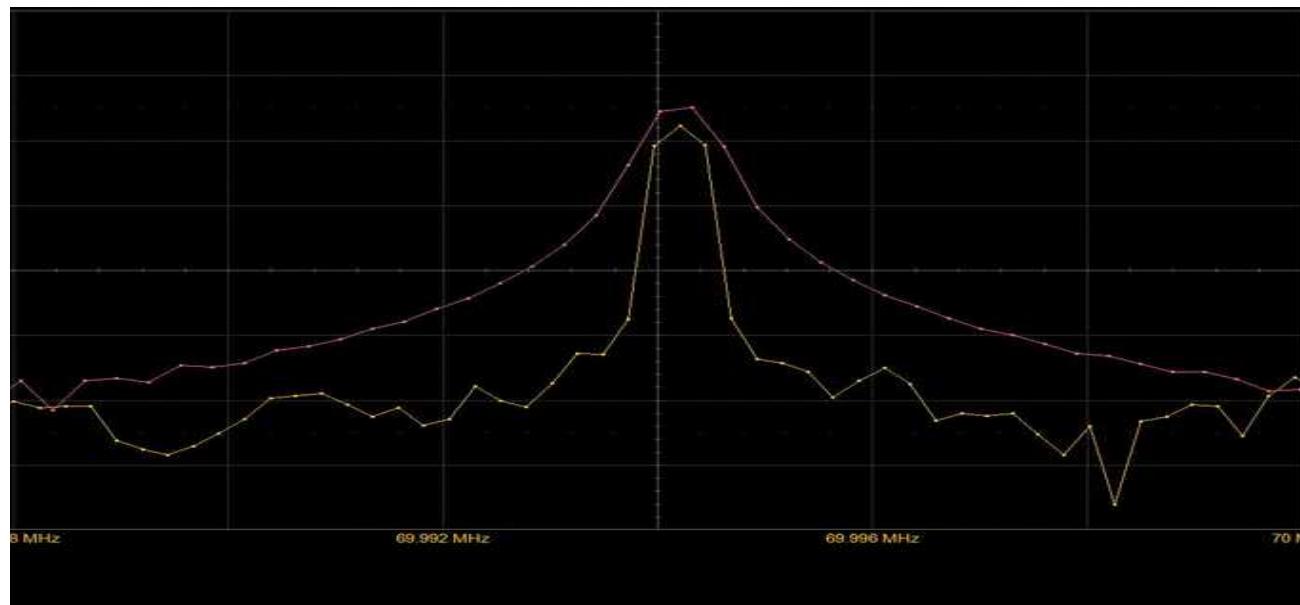
P-P Variation of internal calibration 15 ps (<3mm) over month!

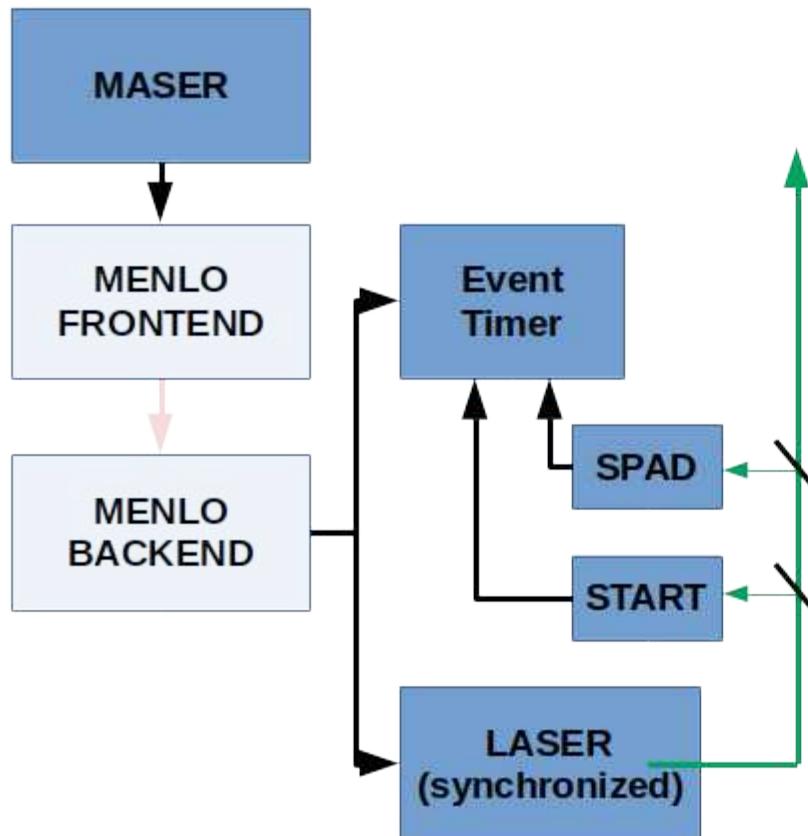
- Use telescope internal calibration to interpolate external target reference measurements
- Advantage:
 - No telescope positioning required
 - Determination of system constant possible



Time Transfer
- 1st step towards going optical -

- Passive mode-locked laser oscillators provide high spectral purity
- Lock repetition rate to reference frequency to stabilize start epoch or verify timing electronics



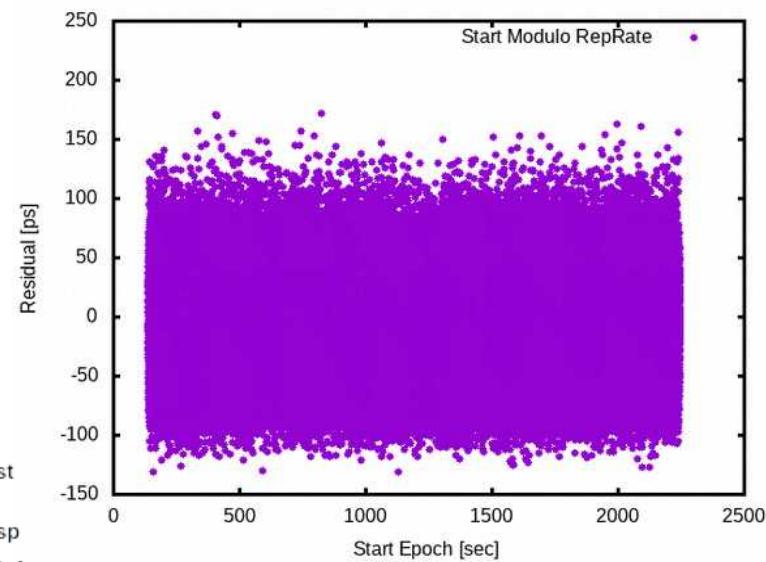
Time Transfer
- laser synchronization -

$$\text{START} = n * (\text{RepRate})^{-1} + \Phi_{\text{Start}} + d\Phi_{\text{common}} + d\Phi_{\text{err_st}}$$

$$\text{STOP} = n * (\text{RepRate})^{-1} + \Phi_{\text{stop}} + d\Phi_{\text{Common}} + d\Phi_{\text{err_sp}}$$

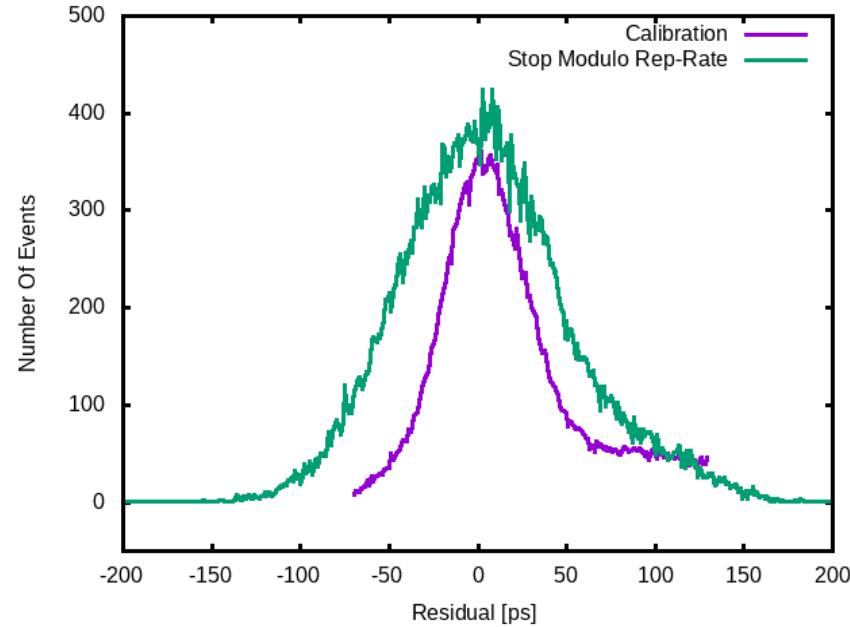
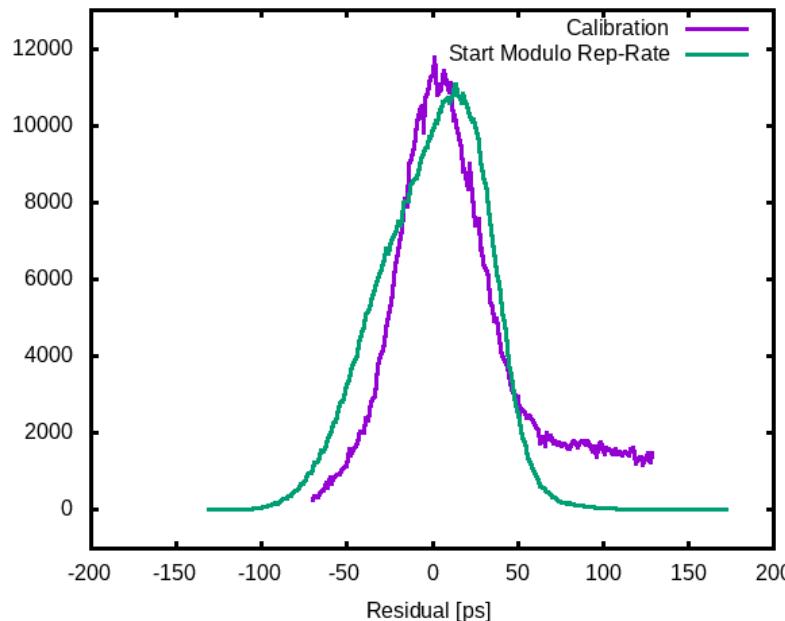
$$\text{RANGE} = \text{STOP} - \text{START} = \Phi_{\text{stop}} - \Phi_{\text{Start}} + d\Phi_{\text{err_sp}} - d\Phi_{\text{err_st}}$$

START EPOCH	STOP EPOCH	RANGE (Calibration)
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.



Time Transfer
- laser synchronization -

- Identify errors common to both channels
- Independent validation of Start & Stop channel
- Preliminary result!



- Future: start epoch generation @ “sub”-ps accuracy with two-way link to maser



- Galileo2XX tracking: Is 532 nm front coating problematic for 1064 or 850, is there a coating?
- Do other stations have similar experience with HEO ranging?
- What is general opinion about 1064 nm ranging?
- Do other stations apply data rejection criterion, which one?
- Sentinel ranging at 1064 nm?
- Should we sent passage or passage segment data?